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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1834)

Name of Candidate	Maniya Verma		
Medium Eng./Hindi	English	Registration Number	658508
Center		Date	29/02/2022

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1	10	
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3	10	
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9	10	
10	10	
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16	15	
17	15	
18	15	
19	15	
20	15	

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में सूचनाएं भरना आवश्यक है (नाम, प्रश्न–पत्र कोड, विद्यार्थी क्रमांक आदि)।
2. There are **TWENTY** questions printed in **ENGLISH & HINDI**
   इसमें बीस प्रश्न हैं अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी में छपे हैं।
3. **All questions are compulsory.**
   सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
   प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।
5. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other that the authorized one.
   प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश पत्र में किया गया है और उस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न–सह–उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के मुख्य पृष्ठ पर अंकित निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिए गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।
6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
   प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़ा हुआ पृष्ठ या उसके अंश को स्पष्ट रूप से काटा जाना चाहिए।

16-B, 2nd Floor, Above National Trust Building, Bada Bazar Marg, Old Rajinder Nagar, Delhi-110060

Plot No. 857, 1st Floor, Banda Bahadur Marg (Opp Punjab & Sindh Bank), Dr. Mukherjee Nagar Delhi- 110009

EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Bes

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(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

1. The Sunga dynasty contributed significantly to the cultural and social development in ancient India. Discuss. **(150 words) 10**
प्राचीन भारत में सांस्कृतिक और सामाजिक विकास में शुंग वंश का महत्वपूर्ण योगदान रहा है। चर्चा कीजिए।

The Sunga dynasty was founded by Pushyamitra Sunga in the Post Mauryan period and served as a transition in ancient India

CULTURAL DEVELOPMENT

1) Sungas patronised Brahmanism and Sanskrit which led to development of Sanskrit text

2) Education in Sanskrit was encouraged

3) Scholars and court poets were patronised

4) Apart from Brahmanism; Buddhism was also encouraged eg Repaired Buddhist stupas

5) land grants to temples and Brahmins were made

SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

1) Trade and economic activities flourished

2) Proliferation of education in Sanskrit

3) Traditional practices and culture was revived

4) Tolerance towards other religion – Buddhism & Jainism

However Sunga Rule also led to:

- Rigidity of caste system
- Brahmanic rituals eg Rajasuya, Ashvamedha
- Degradation of women's position
- Sati and child marriages

Hence Sunga Dynasty led to a mixed development in social & cultural sphere.

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2. Discuss the role of foreign nationals in the Indian freedom struggle during the Gandhian phase. **(150 words) 10**

भारतीय स्वतंत्रता संघर्ष के गांधीवादी चरण के दौरान विदेशी नागरिकों की भूमिका की विवेचना कीजिए।

The Gandhian Phase (1915 onwards) led to a new dimension in Indian freedom struggle towards mass participation (both internal and external).

Role of Foreign Nationals

1) Annie Besant pioneered the Home Rule Movement in India in 1916 which led to political socialisation of Indians.

2) Margaret ~~Head~~ Cousins efforts to form the All India Women's Conference in 1927 to mobilise women centric reforms

3) Meera Behn worked for the cause of poor and against untouchability

4) Richard was an associate of Gandhi Ji who encouraged Indian cause by voicing concerns to Britishers

However anti-Indian freedom was also perpetuated by foreign nationals –

1) General Dyer responsible for Jallianwala Bagh Massacre

2) Spread of Divide and Rule policy to weaken freedom movement

↳ This further led to strengthening of Indian nationalism & breaking myth of British superiority

Hence foreign nationals played a major role in Indian freedom struggle

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3. Provide an account of the contributions of Ram Manohar Lohia during the Indian freedom struggle and in post-independence India. **(150 words) 10**
भारतीय स्वतंत्रता संघर्ष के दौरान एवं स्वातंत्र्योत्तर भारत में राम मनोहर लोहिया के योगदान का विवरण प्रस्तुत कीजिए।

Ram Manohar Lohia made immense contributions to the cause of Indian freedom struggle.

CONTRIBUTION

Freedom struggle
- Formed the Congress Socialist Party to propogate socialism
- Participated in Quit India Movement
- Gave speeches to mobilise Indians
- Worked for the cause of labour class
- Spread of socialist literature to demand equitable welfare

Post independence
- Strengthened the doctrine of Socialism
- Joined the Praja Socialist Party
- Worked for emancipation of exploited class (worker, women)
- Demand for equal distribution of resources

Encourage cottage industries

Hence Ram Manohar Lohia played a vital role for the cause of welfare of vulnerable and political mobilisation of the masses

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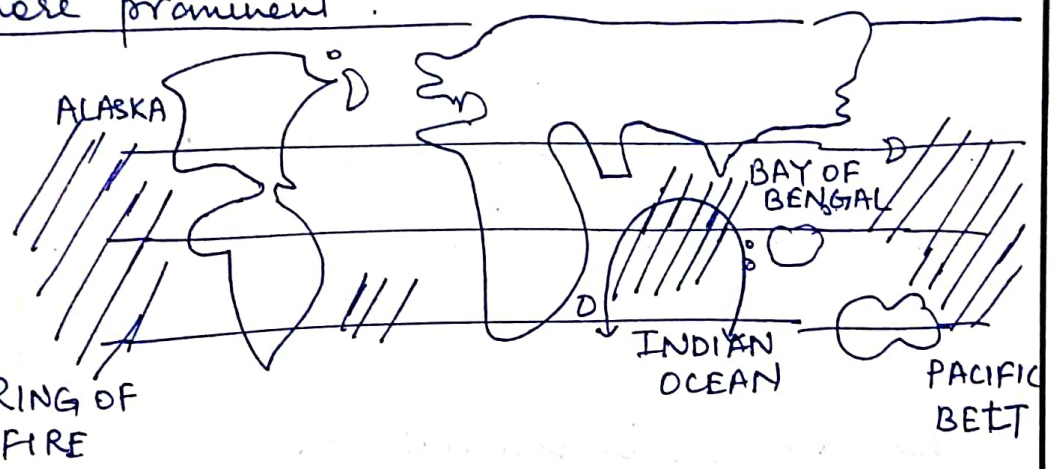
4. What do you understand by tsunamigenic zones? Giving an account of their global distribution, explain the propagation of tsunamis. **(150 words) 10**
सुनामी जनक क्षेत्रों से आप क्या समझते हैं? उनके वैश्विक वितरण का विवरण देते हुए, सुनामी के संचरण की व्याख्या कीजिए।

Tsunamigenic zones refers to zones prone to Tsunami where the fault lines are more prominent.



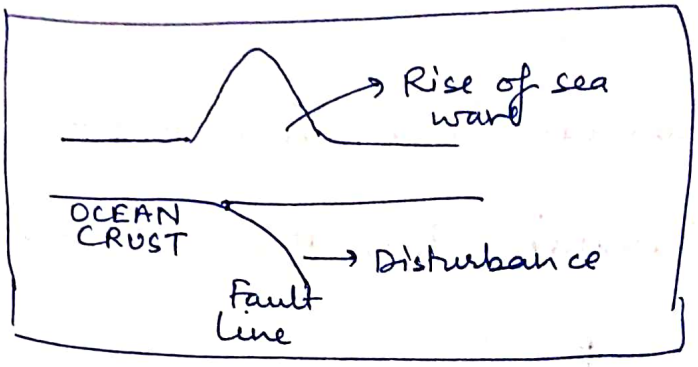
Global Distribution

→ Found mainly in the Pacific Ring of Fire

→ Andaman & Nicobar Islands are also prone (eg 2004 Tsunami)

→ Coast of Africa, North America & South America.

PROPOGATION



- As a result of earthquake, volcanic activity leads to release of energy in form of huge waves
- Speed increases in shallow water
- At mid ocean, wavelength is very large
  → However near coast wavelength decreases & period remains same → leads to huge waves (~15m) in coastal regions.

India has joined the International Tsunami Early warning system and adopted Sendai Framework for Tsunami Risk Reduction.

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5. What are atmospheric lakes? Highlight their characteristics. (150 words) 10

वायुमंडलीय झीलें क्या हैं? उनकी विशेषताओं पर प्रकाश डालिए।

Atmospheric lakes are huge water vapour bearing clouds in the equatorial region.

CHARACTERISTICS

- Move at a very slow speed due to minimal wind in equatorial region
- Carry immense moisture capable of causing torrential rains & cyclone.
- Can stay in atmosphere for 14-15 days
- Mostly found in Western Indian ocean towards the Coast of Africa.

↳ Usually transform into tropical cyclones

↳ Result as an offshoot of atmospheric rivers

↳ Can lead to single day rain equivalent to monthly average rainfall.

↳ As a result a climate change

↳ It can impact Indian Monsoons.

Hence atmospheric lakes are recent phenomenon, the consequences of which need to be comprehensively studied.

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6. What are polymetallic nodules? Highlight their geographical distribution and state their significance. (150 words) 10

पॉलीमेटेलिक नोड्यूल्स (बहुधात्विक ग्रंथियां) क्या हैं? उनके भौगोलिक वितरण पर प्रकाश डालिए और उनका महत्व बताइए।

Polymetallic Nodules are deep ocean minerals found in benthic zone and rich in iron, manganese which make them valuable for economic use.

Geographical distribution

→ Found in more than 70% of the global oceans

→ Pacific Belt, South China Sea, Indian Ocean, Atlantic Ocean and Arctic Sea bed are important sources

Significance

1) Rich in manganese and hence command high economic cost

2) Essential for the emerging technologies.

3) Blue Economy of India via ocean drilling & deep sea exploration → channelise benefits of Indian coastline/ territorial waters.

4) Recent Samudrayaan Mission is step to extract benefits of Polymetallic nodules

5) Employment generation & GDP contribution

Hence polymetallic nodules are important in recent context and India's Blue Water Mission is step in right ~~direction~~ direction.

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7. What are technical textiles? In view of their significance, discuss the steps taken by the government to promote them in India. **(150 words) 10**

तकनीकी वस्त्र क्या होते हैं? उनके महत्व को देखते हुए भारत में उन्हें बढ़ावा देने के लिए सरकार द्वारा उठाए गए कदमों पर चर्चा कीजिए।

Technical textiles are engineered textiles with functional efficiency and diverse potential.

Significance

- For new age equipments
  eg Increased strength, thermal insulation etc
- For defence use
  eg Recent upgraded uniform
- To curb natural disaster
  eg Used to limit landslides
- Efficient infrastructure
  eg Roads, Airports.
- Boost to employment & GDP creation.
- Empowering MSME

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Steps by government –

1) National Mission on Technical Textiles
→ aims to increase its use in daily utility
→ encouraging MSME sector
→ research & development

2) ATUFS & POWERTEX Scheme to incentivise production of technical textiles

3) Budget 2021 – MITRA Textile parks for research and investment

Hence owing to its multiple utility, Technical textiles can be game changer & government is taking good steps to promote its proliferation and sustainability.

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8. Discuss the challenges that internal migration creates for urban governance in India. Also, suggest measures to address the same. (150 words) 10

भारत में आंतरिक प्रवासन द्वारा शहरी शासन के समक्ष उत्पन्न चुनौतियों की विवेचना कीजिए। साथ ही, इससे निपटने के उपायों का भी सुझाव दीजिए।

37% of Indian population are internal migrants of which 16% migrate from rural to urban areas.

Challenges for urban governance

1) lack of adequate data (eg Census does not count circular migrants) leads to skewed governance

2) Proliferation of slums eg 6.5 crore households (Census-2011)

3) Son of soil phenomenon may lead to conflicts & marginalisation

4) Overurbanisation without employment leads to criminal activity

However internal migration
- Alleviating rural poverty
- Decrease burden on agriculture
- Right to Free Movement (Article 19)
- Better quality of life

Measures to address:

1) Providing urban amenities in rural areas (NRLM 2013, Sansad Adarsh Gram Yojna)

2) Housing facilities (Rental Housing Complex, PM-Awas Yojana)

3) Increase skilling to take up high income jobs to reduce exploitation (PM Kaushal Vikas Yojana)

4) Boost MSME sectors to become micro entrepreneurs

5) Health coverage and sanitation awareness

By 2050, 50% population in urban areas – time is ripe to take effective steps to improve urban governance

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

9. Discuss the various opportunities and challenges posed by globalization on working women in India. (150 words) 10

भारत में कामकाजी महिलाओं के लिए वैश्वीकरण द्वारा उत्पन्न विभिन्न अवसरों और चुनौतियों पर चर्चा कीजिए।

Globalisation refers to interconnectedness & interdependence bringing the globe together.

Opportunities for working women

↳ Increased employment eg BPO industry largest employer of women workforce

↳ Breaking patriarchal constructs by more public participation

↳ Easier to raise voice against exploitation
eg MeToo, SHEBOX, POSH 2013

↳ Skill upgradation & career advancement
eg We Think Global Campaign by facebook

↳ Investment in education & STEM courses
— women leaders

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Challenges

↳ Informalisation of work - high exploitation, low wages

↳ Out of sync with structural changes in economy lowers high income prospects

↳ Exploitation in sweatshops eg Nike sweatshop

↳ Uncertainty in employment eg Mass layoff during COVID

↳ Rise of marital discord & stress

↳ Men migrate leaving women behind in villages - feminisation of agriculture.

As PM Modi recently mentioned that we need to shift from women's development to women led development, time is ripe to enhance their contribution to India's workforce.

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10. Discuss the rationale behind anti-conversion laws in India. Also, state the concerns that have been raised with regard to these laws.

(150 words) 10

भारत में धर्मांतरण विरोधी कानूनों के पीछे निहित तर्कों पर चर्चा कीजिए। साथ ही, इन कानूनों के संबंध में व्यक्त चिंताओं का भी उल्लेख कीजिए।

Recently Supreme Court said that Art 25 does not contains the right to forceful conversion

Rationale behind anti-conversion laws

- Rise in cases of forceful conversion
- Conversion as tool of non-state actors to promote vested interests (Love Jihad)
- As a measure to change demography for vested interest
- Use of Article 25-28 to give effect to conversion against one's will.

While conversion as per one's wishes & right to practice religion is recognised, however any misuse is prevented by anti-conversion laws.

CONCERNS RAISED

1) Against the Fundamental Rights - To practice, preach any religion
2) Use by State to target specific minority
3) Propogation of Hindutva as political ideology
4) Against Right to Privacy (A21)
5) May propogate Majority - Minority communal tensions
6) May lead to increase in litigation
7) Curb individuals choice by discretionary use by parents against children's conversion

While conversion is allowed it should not be forceful — govt needs to consider multi stakeholder viewpoints to arrive at a balanced policy.

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11

Central Asia has a pivotal role with respect to ancient India due to 100+ years of contact.

POLITICAL IMPACT

- Bactrian Greeks, Sakas opened new trade routes via sea & land - strengthened treasury eg Silk Route, Monsoon Route

- Kushanas influenced Indian polity via effective administration and introduced saddle for horse riding
(Guptas were feudatories of Kushanas)

- Increase in trade and commerce led to political networking

- Political ambitions of Central Asian

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rulers (Xerxes, Darius, Cyrus) led to strengthening of political administration in India under Dhanananda, Sungas etc

CULTURAL IMPACT

- Ashokan Pillars and inscriptions were inspired from those of Darius.

- Selecus Nikator, Megasthenes literary work provide information eg Indica

- Introduced Kharoshti script eg # Ashokan pillars in NW India

- Introduced Gandhara school of art with evolved Buddhist sculpture

- Kushanas introduced long coats, trousers & hats

- Patronised Buddhism eg # Mahayana Buddhism in 100AD.

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However —

↳ It also led to conflict and loot

↳ Destruction by Hunas & Turkish invaders

eg Buddhist stupas were destroyed

↳ Constant incursions weakened local treasury

eg Alexander's invasions

However it led to fusion and evolution of a new refined Indian culture as the Central Asian rulers syncretised with the Indian polity and culture.

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12. Governance, during the British rule, was a means of exploitation of India rather than a vehicle of public welfare. Discuss. (250 words) 15

ब्रिटिश राज के दौरान शासन (गवर्नेंस), लोक कल्याण के एक माध्यम के बजाय भारत के शोषण का एक साधन था। विवेचना कीजिए।

Britishers evolved a new governance structure in India for administrative ease and economic liability whose main motive was exploitation at the garb of welfare.

Means of exploitation –

1) Introduction of railways in 1854 to enter rural hinterland to exploit raw material & create market for British goods.

2) Education reforms to create a class Indian by origin but British by manners & lifestyle.

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3) Political concessions to vent out popular grievances rather than effective devolution

4) Civil Services Reform to create a cadre of pro-British administrators

5) Exploitative land Revenue Policy - overburden peasantry

6) One way Free Trade - led to Deindustrialisation

7) Commercialisation of agriculture to suit British needs

8) Uneven industrialisation - led to Ruralisation

Vehicle of public welfare

1) Education reforms had positive spillover effect - New awakening and nationalism

2) Railways brought people (different castes) together, political mobilisation.

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3) Formation of Congress under influence of AO Hume, Lord Dufferin — Political Socialisation

4) Real nature of British was exposed which strengthened anti-British sentiments.

5) Police reform, civil services reform, judicial reform led to unification & administrative uniformity.

Hence though real motive of British governance was exploitation it indirectly led to mass awakening to demand for welfare & culminated in independence.

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13. Discuss how India successfully dealt with the sensitive issue of language, which had the potential of threatening national unity in the post-independence period. (250 words) 15

चर्चा कीजिए कि भारत ने भाषा के संवेदनशील मुद्दे का, जिसमें स्वातंत्र्योत्तर अवधि में राष्ट्रीय एकता के समक्ष खतरा उत्पन्न करने की क्षमता थी, किस प्रकार सफलतापूर्वक समाधान किया।

The post independence period was focussed towards unification and development of national consciousness hindered by partition.

Sensitive Issue of Language

↳ Constitution prescribed: Hindi in Devanagri Script as official language

↳ Use of English till 1965, after which Hindi to be promoted as lingua-franca → This led to protest by non-Hindi speaking states

↳ Official Language Act 1963 (OLA) – English 'may' continue after 1965: led to widespread protest in Tamil Nadu over ambiguous use of words

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↳ OLA amended in 1967 — English and Hindu to be used indefinitely

↳ Demand for linguistic provinces was rejected by Dhar & JVP Commission —
- led to protest
- Hunger strike by Potti Sriramulu
- T. Prakasam left Congress

↳ States Reorganisation Act 1956 — under Fazl Ali Commission to recognise linguistic provinces

↳ Hence the issue of language was dealt with by an efficient system of negotiation and legal framework

↳ Further addition of languages under 8th Schedule also serves to ease of the discomfort.

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Though India dealt with issue of language in PII with sufficient assurances, yet:

↳ Demand for separate states on linguistic basis.

↳ Language based regionalism

↳ Demand for inclusion in 8th Schedule

↳ South Indian protest against Hindi (NEP 2020)

Hence need is to effectively develop all languages (A29) with a 3-language policy to promote Sabka Saath, Sabka Vikas.

14. Bring out the factors, which led to decolonisation after the Second World War. Also, discuss the role played by India in this regard. **(250 words) 15**

उन कारकों का उल्लेख कीजिए, जिनके चलते द्वितीय विश्व युद्ध के बाद विउपनिवेशीकरण हुआ। साथ ही, इस संबंध में भारत द्वारा निभाई गई भूमिका की भी विवेचना कीजिए।

The Second World War (1939-45) led to numerous changes in global order of which a part was decolonisation.

Factors

1) Change in balance of Power from Europe to USA & USSR – more inclined towards liberalism.
2) Exploitation of colonies led to protests eg Quit India Movement 1942
3) Economic drain of Europe – Difficult to sustain colonial pressure
4) Pressure by US & USSR
5) Formation of United Nations also pushed towards decolonisation.

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6) Real face of British colonialism was exposed among the masses

7) European superiority was dismissed as it suffered reversal at hands of many colonies.

Role played by India

↳ Raising concerns of colonies at global level eg Efforts of Nehru, Subhash Bose

↳ Refusal to cooperate with colonial powers

↳ Peaceful approach which was hard to suppress

↳ Voiced Indian concerns at Comintern meetings emphasising socialism

↳ Shift to Non-Aligned Movement: encouraged colonies in Africa, latin America to decolonise.

↳ Effective use of United Nations

- However it was due to mass awakening, nationalism and combined resistance (administration + peasant + labour + public) → that Britisher could be ousted

- Indian efforts were directed for self independence rather than global decolonisation
  eg Africa decolonised only in 1990s.

On the whole, decolonisation of India encouraged other colonies to raise voice against Colonial hegemony.

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15. What are Marine Heat Waves (MHW)? Identify the causes of their formation and discuss their consequences for India. (250 words) 15
समुद्री ग्रीष्म लहरें (MHW) क्या हैं? उनके निर्माण के कारणों की पहचान कीजिए और भारत के लिए उनके परिणामों की विवेचना कीजिए।

Marine Heat waves are intense heating of ocean surface outside normal temperature range for more than 5 consecutive days.

Causes

1) Rise in temperature due to Climate Change (IPCC - 1.07°C increase from 1850 - 2015)
2) Slow movement of Ocean currents eg Atlantic Circulation
3) Increase in Ocean stratification, acidification
4) Increase in ocean salinity due to rise in evaporation

5) Uneven precipitation pattern

6) Lack of freshwater from rivers, rainfall

CONSEQUENCES

1) Monsoons may get affected due to shifting of low pressure areas

2) Loss of biodiversity due to increased thermal stress

3) Coral bleaching due to high agitation

4) Loss of livelihood for fishing community

5) IPCC 6: suggests Indian ocean temp to increase by 1-2°C if temperature limit breaches 2°C by 2100.

6) May trigger destructive cyclones & flooding.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

7) Migration of marine organism and related consequences.

Hence MHW pose a serious threat & India must take fasttrack collaborative efforts to revitalise SDG 14 to protect biodiversity in all forms.

16. What are the geo-climatic conditions required for oil palm cultivation? Do you agree with the view that India should promote its large-scale cultivation to reduce import dependency? (250 words) 15

ऑयल पाम (ताड़ के तेल) की खेती के लिए आवश्यक भू-जलवायविक दशाएं क्या हैं? क्या आप इस विचार से सहमत हैं कि आयात निर्भरता कम करने के लिए भारत को इसकी बड़े पैमाने पर खेती को बढ़ावा देना चाहिए?

Recently the National Mission for Edible Oil (NMEO) - Oil Palm was introduced to increase oil palm cultivation by 6.5 lakh hectares by 2025.

Geo-Climatic Conditions

- Oil palm is a tropical humid crop which requires uniform rainfall of 100cm+ everyday
- It requires temperature of upto 25°C everyday for atleast 6 hours
- Well nourished organic soil which is drained 24x7.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Currently India is largest importer of vegetable oil in world of which 55% constitutes oil palm imports — Huge Current Account Deficit (CAD)

India should promote
- To bring down CAD
- Andhra's successful oil palm model should be extended
- India is largest consumer
- Essential for cooking purpose
- Favourable conditions in Andaman & Nicobar, North East can be explored.

Should not promote
- Huge water requirement 600 lt for 1 tree / day
- Can act as invasive species
- Diversion of forest land
- Tribal communities disturbed in NE, A&N
- Must cultivate India specific oil seeds under Yellow Revolution

While it is true that oil palm import reduction can help bolster Indian economy, open up avenues for farmers, however all such measures must be implemented after adequate research and due deliberation.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

17. In view of the changes witnessed in the state of Himalayan cryosphere, discuss the implications for India's water security. (250 words) 15

हिमालयी क्रायोस्फीयर (हिमांक-मंडल) की स्थिति में देखे गए परिवर्तनों को ध्यान में रखते हुए, भारत की जल सुरक्षा के लिए इसके निहितार्थों की विवेचना कीजिए।

IPCC(6) Report has raised concern for rapid melting of glaciers in Hindukush Himalaya region.

CHANGES WITNESSED
- Himalayan glaciers melting at 2 times faster rate than last decade
- Rise of pollutants - Black Carbon decreasing albedo
- Climate change induced global warming
- Ozone depletion - increasing UV-C
- Reducing glaciers

Don't write anything in margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

India's water security

↳ India is already 'water stressed country' — glacier retreat can have debilitating outcomes

↳ Intense flooding in low lying areas coupled with drought due to lack of aquifers

↳ Decrease in glacier → less freshwater → ~~Seasonal~~ Perennial rivers may become seasonal rivers

↳ May perpetuate drought → Declining agricultural productivity → Hunger, Poverty

Hence India must take efforts to rejuvenate water harvesting, drip irrigation to reduce water wastage. (PM-Krishi Sinchai, Jal Shakti Abhiyaan)

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Don't write anything in this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

18. Ocean warming, ocean acidification and ocean deoxygenation are often referred to as the 'deadly trio' for marine life. Discuss. **(250 words) 15**

महासागरीय तापन, महासागरीय अम्लीकरण और महासागरीय विऑक्सीकरण को प्रायः समुद्री जीवन के लिए 'घातक त्रयी' के रूप में संदर्भित किया जाता है। विवेचना कीजिए।

Oceans are responsible for sequestration of nearly 60% global carbon emissions, however climate change induced warming has paved way for deadly trio:

Ocean warming	→ Ocean acidification	→ Ocean deoxygenation
- Marine Heat waves - Biodiversity loss	- Due to excess CO_2 $H_2O + H_2CO_3 \rightarrow HCO_3^- + H_3O^+$ - Coral bleaching	- Increase in Biological oxygen demand - Increased eutrophication - Dying marine organism

Deadly Trio for marine life

↳ Increased thermal stress, lack of oxygen leads to extinction of marine organism.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

↳ Decreasing phytoplankton, algae production leads to low CO_2 absorption

↳ Dimethyl Sulfide (having cooling effect) production decreases intensifies warming

↳ Increasing marine litter, toxic discharge intensifies acidification

↳ Eutrophication (leading to Increased BOD) due to industrial effluent eg Sea Snot in Turkey

↳ Corals are not formed due to destruction of marine calcifying polyps — due to acidification.

Hence multistakeholder efforts to combat climate change induced consequences such as —

Don't write anything in margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

1) Checking industrial effluent discharge
2) Marine Litter reduce - (Glo Litter Policy)
3) Decrease Green House gas emission (Glasgow Pact)
4) Bleaching Early Warning System
5) Bioremediation eg oil zapper

Hence a 360° appraisal approach is needed to tackle the menace of deadly trio and attain SDG 14.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

19. Tribals in India continue to face myriad challenges with regard to healthcare. Discuss the issues faced by them in this context and suggest remedial measures. (250 words) 15

भारत में आदिवासियों को स्वास्थ्य देखभाल के संबंध में निरंतर अनगिनत चुनौतियों का सामना करना पड़ रहा है। इस संदर्भ में, उनके द्वारा सामना किए जाने वाले मुद्दों की विवेचना कीजिए एवं उपचारात्मक उपायों का सुझाव दीजिए।

Tribals constitute 8.6% of population and 40% BPL – which pushes them towards myriad challenges: one of which is healthcare

Issues Faced

- Lack of access to healthcare near their habitat.
- Lack of awareness due to technological backwardness
- Issues in communication
- Stigma associated with tribal identity
- High out of pocket expenditure (67%)
- Lack of uniform health infrastructure (60% in urban areas)

- Special needs, customs of tribals of which general public is unaware
- Forest dwelling communities ~~often~~ rarely go outside traditional habitat

Remedial Measures

- Generate awareness via Tribal sub plans, Tribal research institutions, education etc.
- Mobile healthcare to areas near tribal habitat
- Reduce communication barrier
- NITI Aayog: Shift hospitals towards Tier 2 & Tier 3 Areas
- Breaking stigma of Tribal identity through webinars, workshops

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

↳ Providing infrastructure, Sanitation & health and hygiene standards in tribal areas.

↳ More tribal doctors via affirmative action

There is a need to bring tribals under subsidised healthcare so that Right to Health can be exercised and dream of 'Empowering Tribes, Transforming India' can be realised.

Do not write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

20. Reservation for women perpetuates a "proxy culture" as seen in the phenomenon of "sarpanch patis". In this context, discuss whether reservation can address the issue of poor participation of women in Indian politics. **(250 words) 15**

महिलाओं के लिए आरक्षण एक "प्रॉक्सी कल्चर" को बनाए रखता है जैसा कि "सरपंच पति" की परिघटना में देखा जाता है। इस संदर्भ में, चर्चा कीजिए कि क्या आरक्षण भारतीय राजनीति में महिलाओं की निम्न भागीदारी के मुद्दे का समाधान कर सकता है।

Under the 11th Schedule and Part 9 of Constitution, reservation of one-third (A243-D) is provided for women in Panchayati Raj Institutions.

↳ However under garb of women sarpanch, real power exercisers are men.

eg Recently in MP – husband of women Sarpanch took oath in place of women

↳ This leads to illusory empowerment – proxy culture

→ However it has also led to empowerment of women

→ Awakened political mobilisation.

Don't write anything this margin
(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Women constitute 14% in present Lok Sabha (world average 34%)

Poor participation
- Lack of political network
- Patriarchal Construct
- Money power, muscle power
- Lack of political education

Reservation can address
- Mandatory women participation
- Encourage political socialisation, motivation for others
- Issue of networking, money power reduced to some extent
- Canada, Norway also provide for reservation
- Encourage women friendly reform by voice & platform

Reservation won't address
- May lead to proxy culture
- Perpetuate culture of reservation
- ~~women may be used~~ Dominant parties may field women aligned to their political ~~framework~~ interest

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

- Gender stereotypes against women
- Low political education needs to be tackled first

However, given the poor participation of women, it is imperative to provide reservation to women to empower Nari Shakti of today's India to bring in fresh perspective to the stagnating Indian polity.

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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1836)

Name of Candidate	Maniya Verma		
Medium Eng./Hindi	English	Registration Number	658508
Center		Date	30/08/2022

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
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14	15	
15	15	
16	15	
17	15	
18	15	
19	15	
20	15	

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में सूचनाएं भरना आवश्यक है (नाम, प्रश्न–पत्र कोड, विद्यार्थी क्रमांक आदि)।
2. There are **TWENTY** questions printed in **ENGLISH & HINDI**
   इसमें बीस प्रश्न हैं अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी में छपे हैं।
3. **All questions are compulsory.**
   सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
   प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।
5. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other that the authorized one.
   प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश पत्र में किया गया है और उस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न–सह–उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के मुख्य पृष्ठ पर अंकित निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिए गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।
6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
   प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़ा हुआ पृष्ठ या उसके अंश को स्पष्ट रूप से काटा जाना चाहिए।

EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

1. The PM-AASHA scheme is aimed at improving procurement mechanism as well as ensuring remunerative prices for farmers. In this context, highlight the various components of the scheme and discuss the concerns associated with it. **(150 words) 10**

पीएम-आशा योजना का उद्देश्य खरीद तंत्र में सुधार के साथ-साथ किसानों के लिए लाभकारी मूल्य सुनिश्चित करना है। इस संदर्भ में, योजना के विभिन्न घटकों को रेखांकित कीजिए तथा इससे जुड़ी चिंताओं पर चर्चा कीजिए।

PM-AASHA Scheme is aimed at ensuring adequate remuneration for farmers with an emphasis on crop diversification

COMPONENTS

1) Price Support Scheme wherein NAFED procures oilseeds, copra & pulses from farmers

2) Price Deficiency Payment Scheme wherein shortfall in payment is granted to farmer

3) Private procurement Stockist wherein private players are encouraged to procure in place of government

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

CONCERN

1. Budget 2022 reduced funding for PM-AASHA to ₹1cr from ₹400cr in FY21

2. Does not incentivise diversification of low lignocellulosic crops

3. Lack of private participation hinders progress

4. Delay in renumerating farmers under Price Support Scheme

5. Assurance of MSP hinders farmers to diversify from cereal centric crops.

Though PMAASHA intents to increase farmers income in line with doubling it by 2024, however it should be implemented on priority basis.

Don't write anything this margin
(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

2. Explaining the concept of blended finance, discuss the role it can play in mobilizing capital for infrastructure development in developing countries like India.

(150 words) 10

मिश्रित वित्त की अवधारणा की व्याख्या करते हुए, भारत जैसे विकासशील देशों में अवसंरचना विकास हेतु पूंजी जुटाने में इसकी भूमिका पर चर्चा कीजिए।

Budget 2022 provided for blended finance - wherein the private and public contribute funds to take up developmental activity. eg Finance Minister proposed 20:80 govt: private investment.

Role in mobilising capital

↳ Private participation can aid in infrastructure creation as govt funding is limited (Already fiscal deficit 6.8%)

↳ Govt assurance (eg 20% as proposed) can attract investors for PPP

↳ It can augment National Infrastructure Pipeline in India.

↳ It will lead to less crowding out of private investors from capital market

↳ PPP, BOT, BOOT model can be employed to attract private investment.

↳ Govt could be able to prioritise towards social welfare measures due to more availability of funds.

However — Idea is in nascent stage
— Encouraging private sector to invest
— Provision to reduce time & cost overrun
— Accountability in bidding process must be addressed.

Blended finance can augment India's infrastructure needs and same must be encouraged on priority basis.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

3. Discuss the challenges faced in the revival and revamp of dry ports in India and state the measures that can be adopted in this regard.

(150 words) 10

भारत में शुष्क पत्तनों (ड्राई पोर्ट्स) के पुनरुद्धार और सुधार में आने वाली चुनौतियों पर चर्चा कीजिए तथा इस संबंध में अपनाए जाने वाले उपायों का सुझाव दीजिए।

Dry ports or inland ports refer to hinterland areas near ports where cargo is stationed for export & import.

Challenges faced in revival & revamp

- lack of connectivity (Rail-road) with the harbour
- Inadequate infrastructure for storage, warehousing for perishable goods
- Congestion hinders movements of cargo
- Suffers from politicisation of board responsible for maintaing ports
- low financial allocation to revamp

Don't write anything in margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Measures

- Inviting private partnership via PPP, Build-own-operate model
- Focussing on road-rail connectivity to enhance ease of doing business
- Faster custom clearances (Presently takes ~14 days - ES 2021) to ease congestion
- Decentralisation & democratisation of port handling committees (Recent Port Amendment is step in right direction)

68% of goods by value are transported via ports, hence in order to increase export, it is essential that dry ports be liberalised.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

4. Monoculture is one of the major threats to ensuring food security and sustainability of Indian agriculture. Discuss. (150 words) 10
एकल कृषि (मोनोकल्चर) खाद्य सुरक्षा और भारतीय कृषि की संधारणीयता सुनिश्चित करने के समक्ष विद्यमान प्रमुख खतरों में से एक है। चर्चा कीजिए।

Monoculture is the cultivation of a single crop in one cropping season.
Govt intends to promote diversification through agroforestry and polyculture.

Major Threat :

Food security
- 1. Relies on single crop
- 2. Prone to pest infestation
- 3. Failure of crops due to drought, heat stress hinders food security
- 4. Mostly cereal centric due to MSP
- 5. Hinders biodiversity due to single crop.

Sustainability of agriculture
- 6. Water intensive practice (Already 25% groundwater extraction)
- 7. Intensive use of chemical fertilizers hinders biodiversity.

- B. Loss of soil fertility due to prolonged crop duration
- 9. Climate change induced impacts.

Hence though Monoculture ensures –

↳ Greater yield
↳ Specialised production
↳ Ease of managing

Yet in order to promote sustainability and security, it is essential to diversify (crop-rotation, organic farming, horticulture) to attain ~~SDG #2 (Zero Hunger)~~ sustainable development.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

5. While highlighting the impact of single-use plastic on health and the environment, state the recent efforts taken by the government to curb plastic pollution in India.
(150 words) 10

स्वास्थ्य और पर्यावरण पर एकल-उपयोग वाले प्लास्टिक के प्रभाव को रेखांकित करते हुए, भारत में प्लास्टिक प्रदूषण को रोकने के लिए सरकार द्वारा हाल ही में किए गए प्रयासों का उल्लेख कीजिए।

India aims to eliminate single use plastic by the end of 2022. Plastic pollution is set to triple by 2060 with associated impact.

Impact on health

1. Single use plastic takes nearly 100 years to degrade — Incinerating releases toxic gases leads to asthma, cancers cardiovascular disease

2. Enters food chain : Impacts animals and spreads via biomagnification

3. Percolates to groundwater leads to degrading water quality → waterborne diseases

Impact on environment -

1) Leads to marine litter & impacts biodiversity eg Great Pacific Garbage Patch

2) Petroleum based plastic release toxic chemicals — PM2.5 emissions

3) Animal deaths due to consumption

Recent efforts
- Plastic waste Rules 2022 bans single use plastics
- Plastic Pact to reduce plastic based pollution
- Promotion of Extended producer responsibility
- Promotion of Circular economy

Hence it is essential to curb the menace of plastic & India is taking steps in right direction

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

6. Aapda Mitra – a force of volunteers from across India trained in disaster response – is becoming a game changer in the field of disaster management in the country. Elaborate. (150 words) 10

आपदा मित्र-आपदा प्रतिक्रिया हेतु प्रशिक्षित भारत भर के स्वयंसेवकों का एक बल-देश में आपदा प्रबंधन के क्षेत्र में एक गेम चेंजर के रूप में उभर रहा है। सविस्तार वर्णन कीजिए।

Two-Third (2/3) of India's geographic area is prone to some form of disaster.

India's disaster management is thus essential to mitigate impact & Aapda Mitra is a game changer.

Aapda Mitra – game changer

1. local volunteers well averse with local disasters.

2. Effective training for disaster response – Search, rescue and evacuation more effective.

3. Availability of volunteers eases operation of NDRF, SDRF teams

4. Pan India operation – more agile, responsive in handling disaster

5. Have cared in rehabilitation – ensuring safety kits, medical help, food & safe drinking water to bring down casualties.

6. More engagement of women – palliative care

Hence Aapda Mitra has helped calibrate disaster management in country and its efforts must be streamlined to ensure inclusive & sustainable relief.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

7. Why is the rise in lone wolf attacks considered as a serious challenge for security agencies around the world? Highlight the role of the internet in exacerbating such attacks. (150 words) 10

विश्व भर में लोन वुल्फ हमलों में वृद्धि को सुरक्षा एजेंसियों के लिए एक गंभीर चुनौती क्यों माना जाता है? ऐसे हमलों की वृद्धि में इंटरनेट की भूमिका पर प्रकाश डालिए।

Lone wolf attacks are terror attacks planned and implemented by a single person. There has been a rapid increase in rate of such cases around the world.

eg Recent killings in New York supermarket

Serious Challenge
- Hard to track attacker
- Lack of data with security agencies
- Unpredictable nature of attack
- Difficult to identify source of terror outfit
- Creates fear and suspicion – weakens solidarity (Xenophobia)

Role of the Internet –

↳ Easier to spread radicalisation and fundamentalism

Don't write anything in margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

↳ Lone wolf attacks in one part serve to encourage other dissenters to follow the route

↳ Perpetuation of communal hatred globally eg Recent attack on Salman Rushdie

↳ Easier to connect with terror outfits via Dark Web

Hence it is essential for security agencies to upgrade to new realities and engage in global cooperation to minimise such attacks.

Don't write anything this margin
(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

8. The fundamental inefficiencies embedded in our military structures and processes are now being addressed through a slew of defence reforms in the country. Discuss. (150 words) 10

हमारे सैन्य ढांचे और प्रक्रियाओं में अंतर्निहित मूलभूत अक्षमताओं को अब देश में विभिन्न रक्षा सुधारों के माध्यम से दूर किया जा रहा है। चर्चा कीजिए।

India's military structure and process are being upgraded to address the demand of time.

Fundamental inefficiency
- Working in silos – Army, Navy, Air Force
- Lack of modernisation
- Dependence on imports (2nd largest importer)
- Innovation & initiative taking lagging.

Slew of defence Reforms

1) Proposal for Common Military Command Theatres for coordinated work of three wings

2) Recruitment suited to present technological modernisation requirement eg Recent Agniveer scheme

3) Encouraging innovation in defence via IDEX recognition

4) Indigenisation of defence equipments (Procurement quoto increased from 58% to 68%)

5) Encouraging FDI for capacity building (eg FDI limit through automatic route 74%)

Hence the military structure and processes are adjusting to new realities, however agile and coordinated implementation can go long way.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

9. In light of the recent establishment of the WHO Global Centre for Traditional Medicine in India, discuss the advantages and challenges in mainstreaming traditional medicine in the country. **(150 words) 10**

हाल ही में, भारत में डब्ल्यू. एच. ओ. ग्लोबल सेंटर फॉर ट्रेडिशनल मेडिसिन की स्थापना के आलोक में, देश में पारंपरिक चिकित्सा को मुख्यधारा में लाने के लाभों और चुनौतियों पर चर्चा कीजिए।

Recently WHO Global Centre for Traditional Medicine was established in Jamnagar which is first of its kind centre.

ADVANTAGES

1. Time tested medicines and procedures for diseases not covered by conventional medicines.

2. Source of income for practitioners of traditional medicine.

3. India's soft power can be channelised for global cooperation

4. Promote healthy and traditional lifestyle eg Golden Milk

5. Sustainability and nature based solution.

Challenges —

1) Lack of trust on traditional medicines
2) Institutional lag for mainstreaming it in public hospitals
3) Threat of commercial exploitation under Biopiracy.
4) Traditional secrets and culture need to be addressed.
5) Lack of practitioners in mainstream.
6) Lack of awareness among people

Hence to reap the benefits of traditional medicine, it is essential to institutionalise the same & raise awareness among masses.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

10. Nano Urea Liquid has the potential to transform farming in India and across the world by improving productivity while reducing environmental pollution and input cost. Discuss. (150 words) 10

नैनो यूरिया लिक्विड में पर्यावरण प्रदूषण और इनपुट लागत को कम करने के साथ-साथ उत्पादकता में सुधार करके भारत और विश्व भर में कृषि कार्य को रूपांतरित करने की क्षमता है। चर्चा कीजिए।

Economic Survey 2022 has highlighted the potential benefits of Nano urea liquid to transform agriculture productivity.

Transform Farming

↳ Ease of operation – Can be sprayed via drones

↳ More efficient absorption by stomata

Improving Productivity

↳ ES 2022: For a 1 acre farm: Dry urea powder needed (90kg) while liquid nano urea (500ml)

↳ Reduces environmental pollution as lesser amount of urea yields less nitrogen emission

↳ Enhances fertilizer efficiency and protects soil

↳ low input cost as conventional urea costs more than ₹500 while liquid urea costs nearly ₹240 (ES2022)

↳ IFFCO claims to be first company globally to manufacture liquid urea — Reduce India's Current Account Deficit

However — accessability, suitability to different crops, awareness must be acted upon

To channelise sustainable agriculture, Nano urea liquid can be a game changer and it's use should be mainstreamed to enhance productivity

Don't write anything th margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें

11. Discuss the domino effect of high crude oil prices on the Indian economy. Also, enumerate the measures that India can take in this context.

(250 words) 15

भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्था पर कच्चे तेल की ऊंची कीमतों के डोमिनो प्रभाव की विवेचना कीजिए। साथ ही, भारत द्वारा इस संदर्भ में अपनाए जा सकने वाले उपायों को सूचीबद्ध कीजिए।

India imports 85% of its crude oil requirement and high crude oil prices act as a setback in Indian economy.

Domino effect

1. Current Account Deficit : $1/barrel hike in oil price increases India's import bill by ₹10700 crore.

2. Impacts exports : India exports petroleum products made from crude oil.

3. Inflation : Due to high transportation costs

4. Monetary policy won't be able to regulate supply side inflation

5. Government will cut taxes on crude oil which will impact its spending capacity

6. Operation of industries will be impacted

It may however lead to
- Higher remittances from Middle east
- Increase value of India's OMC

However the drain on economy would be larger compared to short term benefit.

MEASURES

↳ Diversify resources eg India imported crude oil from Russia

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

↳ Develop strategic petroleum reserve to offset hikes.

↳ Utilisation of Price Stabilisation Fund to ease inflationary shock

↳ Counter cyclical fiscal policy to boost industries, sectors impacted.

↳ Shift towards methanol economy
(NITI Aayog proposed cutting down crude oil imports by 10% by 2030 by methanol substitution)

Hence govt must adopt a Barbell strategy based on agile approach to deal with current shocks in crude oil prices.

12. The consistent high operating ratio of the Indian Railways is indicative of its incapability to generate high operational surplus. Explain the reasons behind this trend. Also, highlight the remedial measures taken by the government in this regard. **(250 words) 15**

भारतीय रेलवे का लगातार उच्च परिचालन अनुपात उच्च परिचालन अधिशेष सृजित करने में असमर्थता का संकेत है। इस प्रवृत्ति हेतु उत्तरदायी कारणों को स्पष्ट कीजिए। साथ ही, इस संबंध में सरकार द्वारा किए गए उपचारात्मक उपायों को रेखांकित कीजिए।

The operating cost of the Indian railways is pegged at 98% while the target is 95%. Consistent poor operating ratio indicates lag in Railways financial capacity.

REASONS

1) Congestion in rail tracks and delay in train schedules.

2) Populist measures leads to many stopping stations – reduces Rail speed & efficiency.

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3) Cross subsidisation lowers revenue generated from passengers

4) Vandalism & protests damaging rail property

5) Slow speed due to infrastructure lag (Govt aims increase it from present 54 km/hr to 100 km/hr)

6) Lack of funding – Finance Minister said Railways needs ₹ 30 Lcr from 2015-30 but govt can provide only ₹1 Lcr per year.

Remedial Measures

1) National Rail Plan 2030 to develop high speed Rail Corridors and achieve 100% electrification by 2024.

2) Attracting private investment to enhance operational efficiency on revenue sharing model

3) Identify PM Gati Shakti Freight Corridors

4) Liberalised FDI in Railways to 100% via automatic route.

Indian railways is the 4th largest in the world – In order to realise it's true potential, structural reforms must be implemented on war footing.

Don't write anything this margin
(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

13. Micro food processing sector is the key driver of growth in the Indian economy as it encourages food processing innovation. In this context, state the challenges faced by the micro food processing sector and discuss how the recent initiatives taken by the government aim to address them.

(250 words) 15

सूक्ष्म खाद्य प्रसंस्करण क्षेत्रक भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्था में संवृद्धि का प्रमुख चालक है क्योंकि यह खाद्य प्रसंस्करण नवाचार को प्रोत्साहित करता है। इस संदर्भ में, सूक्ष्म खाद्य प्रसंस्करण क्षेत्रक द्वारा सामना की जाने वाली चुनौतियों का उल्लेख कीजिए और चर्चा कीजिए कि किस प्रकार सरकार द्वारा हाल ही में प्रारंभ की गई पहलों का उद्देश्य इनका समाधान करना है।

Micro food processing deals with value addition in food products by micro enterprises.

Encourages Innovation
- Diversification and distinct product
- Processing traditional food items eg kokum water, Todi palm wine etc
- Encourages One District - One product

CHALLENGES

- Access to institutional credit in the unorganised sector
- Lack of technological modernisation & equipments.

↳ lack of marketing, packaging skills to attract customers

↳ Quality check labs not present in rural areas

↳ Digital literacy is poor – which limits reach and expanse

↳ Deplorable working conditions

Recent Initiatives

↳ Govt announced scheme to formalise unorganised micro food processing sector to increase capacity

↳ PM Sampada Yojana also incentivises food processing sector

↳ Shaphari certification by MPEDA for marine food products will increase

income for micro enterprises

↳ Mega Food parks to be extended in rural areas

↳ Atmanirbhar Package – Collateral free loans to revamp micro food sector.

Hence Micro food processing sector can be a driver for change and adequate measures should be implemented on ground to enhance MSME's contribution in making India $5 tn economy by 2030.

Don't write anything in margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

14. Despite efforts by successive governments, equitable growth remains elusive and income inequality continues to persist in India. Discuss. **(250 words) 15**

क्रमिक सरकारों के प्रयासों के बावजूद, न्यायसंगत विकास दुष्प्राप्य बना हुआ है और भारत में आय असमानता निरंतर बनी हुई है। चर्चा कीजिए।

1% population in India occupies 50% of country's wealth. This highlights stark inequality in Indian society.

Efforts by govt
- Gram Swarojgar 1999, NSAP 1995
- PM-AWAS Yojana, UJJWALA, SAUBHAGYA.
- Ayushman Bharat - Digital Mission
- MSP, NFSA 2013 - covers 67% people

Equitable growth remains elusive

↳ Rural-urban dichotomy 1) Lack of opportunities in rural areas (60% hospitals - urban).
2) 32% internet subscribers in rural while 99% in urban

↳ Jobless growth

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↳ NFSA 2013 – 70% leakages (Shanta Kumar Committee)

↳ 25% primary schools and 40% public health centres unelectrified

↳ 1.2 lakh single teacher schools – 85% in rural areas

↳ low child sex ratio (940/1000)

↳ WEF Gender Gap Report 2022 – India worst performer in Health & Survival rate.

Income inequality continues

↳ Domestic work of women recognised

↳ Poor state of unorganised sector employing 94% workforce – Power asymmetry

↳ Out of pocket expenditure (67%) – global average (18%)

↳ Rising gender wage gap (82% men while 18% of total wages women)

However successive government action is leading to gradual change —

↳ Maternal Mortality Rate has declined to 103/1 lakh

↳ PM-Awas Yojana 90 lakh will be covered

↳ Recognition to contributions of unorganised sector, SHG, MSME

↳ Rise in women led startups

However more proactive steps are needed to end inequality to promote sustainable and job oriented growth.

15. Stating the factors that determine the employment situation of an economy in the long-term, discuss the measures that are needed for India to address its unemployment problem. (250 words) 15

किसी अर्थव्यवस्था की दीर्घावधि में रोजगार की स्थिति को निर्धारित करने वाले कारकों का उल्लेख करते हुए, उन उपायों की विवेचना कीजिए जो भारत में बेरोजगारी की समस्या के समाधान हेतु आवश्यक हैं।

India has only 39% LFPR (PLFS) out of which majority are unemployed.

Factors determining employment situation

1) Availability of Jobs to cater to demand of workforce

2) Skills in line with structural changes in economy eg AI, ML, Big Data Analytics

3) Quality elementary education and mentoring

4) Infrastructure support to promote Ease of Doing Business to attract industries

5) labour costs for companies

Measures for India

- Skilling as per industrial demands
  eg Under Skill India – only 16% trained out of which 35% unemployed due to lack of market demand (skills)
- Availability of Jobs to cater to rising population
- Boosting labour intensive sectors of comparative advantage eg Textile, carpet, pharma
- Infrastructure support – Building connectivity
- Uniform industrialisation to curb distressed migration
- Encourage MSME to become microentrepreneurs via value addition

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↳ Enhancing the startup culture to build more jobs.

Hence as PM highlighted New India – Jai Vigyan, Jai Anusandhan; it is imperative to address lacunae of unemployment to reap benefit of our demographic dividend.

16. In view of the rapidly increasing socio-economic damage caused by disasters, integrating Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) into development planning requires an effective stakeholder engagement mechanism. Discuss. **(250 words) 15**

आपदाओं के कारण तेजी से बढ़ रही सामाजिक-आर्थिक क्षति को देखते हुए, आपदा जोखिम न्यूनीकरण (DRR) को विकास योजनाओं में एकीकृत करने के लिए एक प्रभावी हितधारक जुड़ाव तंत्र की आवश्यकता है। विवेचना कीजिए।

Recent IPCC Report highlighted that frequency and intensity of disaster will increase in future — which makes DRR more of a compulsion.

Social damage
- Loss of traditional livelihood
- Psychological trauma
- Increases poverty
- Spill over effect over generation.

Economic damage
- Crop failure due to flood, drought
- Loss of property
- Loss to GDP
- Diversion of funds
- Medical burden due to spread of diseases — cholera, typhoid

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Integrating DRR requires stakeholder engagement mechanism

- DRR aims to mitigate effects of disaster by building resilience
- For effective planning, stakeholders must be engaged
- Decentralised planning to meet local realities
- As per Sendai framework, capacity building based on stakeholder engagement is needed to enhance
  - structural measures (relief camps, resilient structure)
  - non-structural measures (workshops, training)

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Stakeholder engagement mechanism

↳ To provide innovative solutions - disaster specific

↳ To raise awareness regarding disaster preparedness

↳ Training local volunteers eg Odisha govt training women SHG

↳ localisation via local Bodies eg Recent People's Plan campaign

India has adopted National DM Plan 2016 in line with Sendai Framework & voices for CDRI — Time is ripe for converting crisis into catalysis

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17. Provide an account of the existing carbon trading mechanisms in India. Also, discuss the significance of an efficient carbon trading market in the country and state the challenges that currently exist. (250 words) 15

भारत में मौजूदा कार्बन व्यापार तंत्र का विवरण प्रस्तुत कीजिए। साथ ही, देश में एक कुशल कार्बन व्यापार बाजार के महत्व पर चर्चा कीजिए और वर्तमान समय में विद्यमान चुनौतियों का उल्लेख कीजिए।

India took Panchamrit target of Net Zero by 2070 to become carbon neutral.

Carbon trading mechanism aims to incentivise green processes.

Existing carbon trading mechanism

1) CERC's India Energy Exchange (IEX) and PXIL allowed to trade Renewable Energy Certificates (REC)

2) Green Term Day Market also incentivises Green Tech.

3) Bureau of Energy Efficiency —
Perform, Achieve, Trade (PAT) mechanism
to trade carbon certificates

SIGNIFICANCE

↳ Promotes green and clean technology by incentivising Net zero products.

↳ Penalty for carbon emitters as they have to purchase certificates

↳ Encourages Responsible Production

↳ Encourages generation of renewable energy (REC)

↳ More income by generating non-conventional energy

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

CHALLENGES

- lack of effective monitoring by CERC
- Violater can compensate by buying certificate rather than actual green solutions
- Information asymmetry among stakeholders
- legal loopholes wherein company avoid scrutiny of CERC
- Uncoordinated pan India operation

Hence to realise the vision of green and clean India, it is essential to develop a robust carbon trading mechanism.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

18. The menace of drug trafficking in India has been on a rise due to a mix of factors, both internal and external. Discuss. Also, state the challenges posed by drug trafficking to India's national security. **(250 words) 15**

भारत में ड्रग ट्रैफिकिंग का खतरा आंतरिक और बाह्य दोनों कारकों के समन्वय के कारण बढ़ रहा है। चर्चा कीजिए। साथ ही, भारत की राष्ट्रीय सुरक्षा के समक्ष ड्रग ट्रैफिकिंग से उत्पन्न चुनौतियों का उल्लेख कीजिए।

According to NCB, there has been an exponential rise in drug trafficking cases in India in last 5 years.

INTERNAL FACTORS

1) Demand of drugs in North East and Western border areas

2) Porous borders without adequate surveillance and fencing

3) Organised chain of trafficking pan India.

4) Failure of enforcement agencies to track down perpetrators

5) Support by locals to drug trafficker
6) Criminals - trafficker nexus

EXTERNAL FACTORS

1) India's position between Golden Crescent and Golden Triangle
2) As a means of turning demographic dividend to disaster by terror outfits
3) To finance, non-state activities
4) Trafficking via coastline - off the coast of Somalia

India's Measures
- NDPS Act 1985
- Narcotics Crime Bureau to gather intelligence
- Nasha Mukt Bharat Abhiyaan.

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Challenges to national security

1) Routes used to traffick drugs can be used to traffick weapons, terrorists.

2) Law and order problem due to rising substance abuse

3) Financing terror activities against India

4) Strategy to convert demographic asset to liability.

Hence in order to combat menace of drug trafficking collective efforts are needed in border areas along with increased surveillance.

19. The Andaman and Nicobar islands' strategic significance in the Indian Ocean region (IOR) has been underplayed by India's policy of 'masterly inactivity and benign neglect'. Critically discuss. (250 words) 15

हिंद महासागर क्षेत्र (IOR) में अंडमान और निकोबार द्वीप समूह के रणनीतिक महत्व को भारत की 'कुशल अकर्मण्यता और सौम्य उपेक्षा' की नीति के तहत कम करके आंका गया है। समालोचनात्मक चर्चा कीजिए।

India's policy of 'masterly inactivity and benign neglect' of Andaman & Nicobar (A&N) Islands has been upgraded to policy of proactive vigilance considering its strategic significance

Strategic significance
- Critical Location in the Indo-Pacific Region
- Close proximity to Strait of Malacca
- Coastline can be used for naval operations & patrolling
- Significant Island chain

Significance underplayed

↳ No coordinated policy with respect to A&N

↳ lack of infrastructure support eg jetties, airstrip

↳ Connectivity issues with Indian mainland

↳ Prone to disaster, however no significant measure to curb adopted

↳ Smuggling, piracy in Indian Ocean can be tracked

↳ Can be used to deter China's expansionism in Indo-Pacific.

Significance not underplayed

↳ Proactive contact maintained

↳ Recent NAVAL exercises held to bolster

capacity in A&N eg. MILAN

↳ Adequate Naval & Coast Guard presence

↳ Covered under several disaster resilience initiatives (though slow implementation)

↳ Financial devolution to develop robust administration

↳ Surveillance operation to curb piracy.

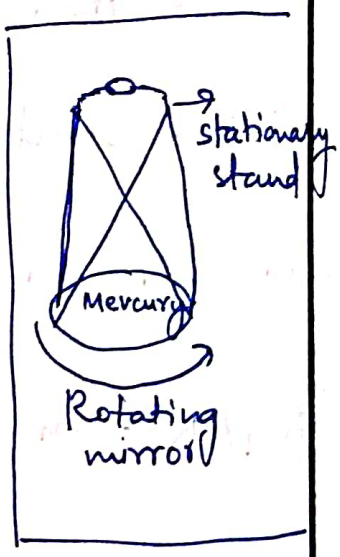
Hence A&N occupies a significant position and more focussed policy will help in realising India's Vision of SAGAR – in Indian Ocean region.

20. India has recently commissioned the world's first large International Liquid-Mirror Telescope (ILMT). How will the newly commissioned telescope aid in India's astronomical observations and research? **(250 words) 15**

हाल ही में, भारत ने विश्व का पहला विशाल इंटरनेशनल लिक्विड-मिरर टेलीस्कोप (ILMT) स्थापित किया है। यह नवनिर्मित टेलीस्कोप खगोलीय पर्यवेक्षणों और अनुसंधान में भारत की किस प्रकार सहायता करेगा?

India has recently commissioned Liquid Mirror Telescope (ILMT) at the Devasthali observatory in Nainital.

ILMT
- Stationary Telescope
- Rotating Liquid mirror made up of mercury
- High precision – Single Focal point
- 24X7 operation



Aid in astronomical observations

↳ By creating high precision Images of celestial objects, gravitational waves, asteroids etc.

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- Utility in all weather, day & night operation — capture diverse data
- Mercury mirror helps create stable and high pixel images
- Nearly all astronomical phenomenon can be captured
- Increase predictability of phenomenon
- Garner foreign collaboration for research

Hence ILMT will help leverage Indian potential in space sector and help in gathering information on undiscovered phenomenon.

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